

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS Washington, D.C. 20231 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/827,741	9/827,741 04/06/2001		Vivek Amir Jairazbhoy	10541/277	6704
757	7590	12/31/2002			
BRINKS HOFER GILSON & LIONE				EXAMINER	
P.O. BOX 10395 CHICAGO, IL 60611			DUONG, THO V		
				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
				3743	
				DATE MAILED: 12/31/2002	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTO-326 (Rev. 04-01)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s)

Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

Other:

Application/Control Number: 09/827,741

Art Unit: 3743

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 10/22/2002 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant's argument that reference to Paterson does not disclose that "a container having a receptacle" because the receptacle (13) is not an intermediary between the container (14) and electronic device (12), has been very carefully considered but is not deemed to be persuasive. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., the receptacle is an intermediary between the container and electronic device) are not recited in the rejected claim(s)." Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). According to Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary (tenth edition), the term "having" means "to hold, include, or contain as a part of whole". Paterson clearly discloses (figure 1) that the container (14) holds the receptacle (13) by clips (17). Therefore, the claimed limitation of "a container having a receptacle" has been disclosed by Paterson. Applicant's also argument that Paterson and Paine fail to disclose some of the claimed limitation, has been very carefully considered but is not deemed to be persuasive. Regarding limitation of "the container being capable of receiving a cooling conduit", it has been held that the recitation that an element is "capable of" performing a function is not a positive limitation but only requires the ability to so perform. It does not constitute a limitation in any patentable sense. In re Hutchison, 69 USPQ 138. Regarding limitation of "connecting a cooling conduit to the container", Paterson clearly discloses (figures 1 and 3) that the cooling conduit (24) is

Application/Control Number: 09/827,741

Art Unit: 3743

disposed within the container (14). Regarding limitation of "forcing air or liquid through the cooling conduit", Paterson discloses (column 4, lines 57-60) that an ambient air passes through the cooling conduit (24). Regarding limitation of "wherein the liquid coolant does not contact both the inner wall and the outer wall simultaneously", Paterson discloses (figure 1) that the liquid coolant (20) does not contact the cylindrical outer wall (14) and the inner wall (24) simultaneously. Regarding limitation of "flow divider", applicant is requested to see the following 103 rejection regarding claims 4 and 20.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4,6,10-11 and 16-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Paterson (US 5,529,115) in view of Thomas O. Paine (US 3,603,382). Paterson discloses (figure 1 and 4) a heat pipe (10) comprising a container having a receptacle (13) for receiving an electronic device (12); the container having an inner wall (24) and an outer wall (14) defining a chamber that is partially filled with a liquid coolant (20) and capable of receiving a cooling conduit (24); a condenser plate (48) positioned within the container. Paterson does not disclose that a wick structure lining within an annular space between two coaxial conduits. Thomas discloses (figures, 1-3 and column 4, lines 16-28) a heat pipe comprising a container having an outer wall (12) and an inner wall (10) receiving a conduit; a wick structure (14) including a first wick structure (24) lining the inside of the outer wall (12); a second wick structure (20) lining the

Art Unit: 3743

inside of the inner wall (10); a communication wick structure (22) periodically connected the first and the second wick structure so that heat can be effectively transferred from the outer wall (12) to the inner wall (10) by evaporation at the outer wall and condensation at the inner wall. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Thomas's teaching in the cooling device of Paterson to effectively transfer heat from the outer wall to the inner wall by evaporation at the outer wall and condensation at the inner wall. As regard claims 4 and 20, the communication wicks (24) are symmetrical. Therefore, if the heat applied to the outer wall right bellow to one of the communicating wicks, the opposite communication wick is considered to be readable on the claimed limitation of flow divider.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Application/Control Number: 09/827,741

Art Unit: 3743

Page 5

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communication from the examiner should be directed to Tho Duong whose telephone number is (703) 305-0768. The examiner can normally be reached on from 9:30-6 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Henry Bennet, can be reached on (703) 308-0101. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703)308-7764.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)308-0861.

Tho Duong

December 27, 2002

Supervisory Patent Examiner